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OLC 78-2002/11

25 July 1978

Pro/Leg

NOTE FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: Frederick P. Hitz
Legislative Counsel

SUBJECT: Discussion with Senator Pell on the
Department of State Authorization Bill

1. Attached as background for your discussion with Senator Pell to go over our concerns with H.R. 12598, the Foreign Relations Authorization legislation for FY 79, are copies of each of the following Talking Points Papers (these may be sent to the Senator or his staff):

A Amendments to the Role of the Ambassador Legislation
(section 119 of the Senate bill)

B Amendments to the Case-Zablocki Act (section 501 of
the Senate bill)

C. Changes to the Third Agency Rule vis-a-vis the foreign
relations committees (section 108 of the Senate bill)

D. Suggested amendment to the "Science and Technology"
title (Title V of the House bill)

2. In addition, you should be aware that, while the Administration is objecting to some of the proposed amendments to the Case-Zablocki Act (the oral agreements and prior approval provisions), Chairman Zablocki has requested--and we have drafted for him--suggested additional amendatory language that would make clear that intelligence activities are not intended to be covered by the amendments in section 501 of the Senate bill. This language is attached at Tab E.

Frederick P. Hitz

Attachments

Stan - I would concentrate on Topics A and B. Senator Pell is carrying water for State on some other points. Thanks

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A

The Senate has proposed including the proviso "notwithstanding any other provision of law" in the existing statutory formulation on the Role of the Ambassador legislation (22 U.S.C. 2680a) so that the provision would read in pertinent part as appears on the attached sheet (amendatory language underlined). The following points are relevant:

--Even though the prefatory "Under the direction of the President" language would remain unchanged, the amendatory provision could be construed as a derogation of existing Presidential authority. Inclusion of the amendatory "Notwithstanding..." language could be construed to mean that the President's authority to determine what information may be withheld from an Ambassador is ministerial only rather than discretionary; i. e., the President would only be able to decide the manner in which the Ambassador would be informed and not the crucial issue of whether and to what extent the Ambassador should be so informed.

--The proposed additional language could be viewed by liaison services and other intelligence sources as further weakening of the Government's resolve to limit dissemination of information regarding intelligence sources and methods.

--Arguments that the additional language would not affect existing procedures and requirements are specious. If this were true, there would be no need for the amendment; and there is always a presumption that any provision in a statute is there to serve a purpose (in this case to change procedures established to date controlling the relationship between the CIA Chief of Station and the U.S. Ambassador). Moreover, there is already clear legislative history indicating the amendment is intended to "solve" CIA-State problems that have arisen notwithstanding the existing statute (in fact, there are no such problems).

--Arguments that the amendment does not change existing procedures would be temporary assurances and subject to change at any time.

--As a practical matter, the new language would result in questions concerning access to information having to go to the President with greater frequency and on less significant issues than at present; this would be administratively burdensome.

--There are other statutory provisions that could be affected by inclusion of the amendatory language; for example, provisions of the Privacy Act protecting information against disclosure.

Section 119 (of H.R. 12598). "Authority and Responsibility of the United States Chief of Missions."

Note: Section 119 of H.R. 12598 as passed by the Senate would amend Section 16 of the act entitled "An act to provide certain basic authority for the Department of State" (22 U.S.C. 2680a) to read as follows:

"SEC. 16. Under the direction of the President -

* * *

(3) any department or agency having officers or employees in a country shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law, keep the United States Ambassador to that country fully and currently informed with respect to all activities and operations of its officers and employees in that country, and shall insure that all of its officers and employees, except for personnel under the command of a United State area military commander, comply fully with all applicable directives of the Ambassador."

TALKING POINTS PAPER RE CASE-ZABLOCKI
ACT AMENDMENTS (H. R. 12598)

Approved For Release 2004/10/28 : CIA-RDP81M00980R000700120027-3

Section 501 of H. R. 12598 concerns the determination and reporting of "international agreements" pursuant to the so-called "Case-Zablocki Act" (1 U.S.C. 112b). Among other things, section 501 would amend 1 U.S.C. 112b by providing as follows:

1. Oral agreements would have to be reduced to writing and thereafter reported to the Congress if determined to be "international agreements."
2. No "international agreement" could be signed or concluded without the prior approval of the Secretary of State or the President.
3. Rules and regulations necessary to carry out the Case-Zablocki Act shall be issued by the President, through the Secretary of State.

The following points are relevant:

--Not only is the inclusion of oral agreements in Section 501 inconsistent with the present law and procedures developed thereunder, but it would also prove to be unacceptably burdensome in practice and impossible to enforce. This problem would result from the difficulty inherent in determining what activities or arrangements must be reduced to writing, and from the fact that the number of such matters that would have to be so considered in order to determine whether they constitute international agreements would be extremely large.

--The oral agreements provision could have a serious negative impact on intelligence activities involving liaison relationships with foreign intelligence and security services. As a result of such a statutory provision, foreign intelligence and security services would almost certainly question the ability of the U.S. Government to securely maintain the terms of such authorized relationships and would reexamine their willingness to deal with the U

--Insofar as concerns intelligence matters conducted pursuant to the authorities of the DCI, requiring prior approval of such agreements by the Secretary of State is inappropriate.

--Placing a statutory burden on the President for reviewing and approving intelligence activities conducted by the CIA which, in the first instance is under the NSC, of which the President is a member (50 U.S.C. 402(a)), is unnecessary and inappropriate.

--It is also inappropriate that the President be burdened with a statutory requirement to report in detail and in writing annually to the Congress merely to inform the Congress that certain agreements were transmitted "late." (Subsection 501(b).)

--Subsection 501(d) inappropriately specifies that the President shall issue rules and regulations to implement 1 U.S.C. 112b "through the Secretary of State." This provision is unnecessary and could lead to confusion as it is the ultimate responsibility of the President to issue the relevant rules and regulations in consultation with those of his officers as he deems appropriate, not necessarily limited to the Secretary of State.

TALKING POINTS PAPER ON SUBSECTION 15(b),
THIRD AGENCY RULE AMENDMENT (H.R. 12598)

Senator McGovern proposed a number of amendments to H.R. 12598 including one that would in effect require Federal agencies and departments with information within the jurisdiction of the Foreign Relations and International Relations Committees to provide that information regardless of the third agency rule; this amendment was adopted. The specific provision in the basic Department of State enabling legislation so amended would read as follows (new language underlined):

"SEC. 15 (b). The Department of State shall keep the [Foreign Relations and International Relations Committees]... fully and currently informed with respect to all activities and responsibilities within the jurisdiction of these Committees. Any Federal department, agency, or independent establishment shall furnish any information (notwithstanding the department, agency, or independent establishment of origin) requested by either such Committee relating to any such activities or responsibilities."

With regard to Section 15(b) the following points should be made:

--The amendatory provision is unnecessary since it does not give the Committees any further right to information than they already possess.

--The provision may be counter productive since it arguably may encourage some agencies to restrict State Department access to information, thereby inhibiting the Department's ability to fulfill other statutory requirements.

--The provision could in practice remove an important step in the process of providing Executive Branch material to the Congress; namely, review of material by the originating agency so as to ensure that the information is placed in the context of other relevant related or background information.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT AND REPORT LANGUAGE TO MAKE
CLEAR THAT INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES, INITIATIVES AND
AGREEMENTS ARE NOT COVERED BY TITLE V OF H.R. 112598
AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE ("SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND
AMERICAN DIPLOMACY")

To make clear that intelligence activities, initiatives and agreements are not covered by Title V of H.R. 12598 as passed by the House (see, e.g., page 37 of the Report on H.R. 12598, Committee on International Relations, Report No. 95-1160, 95th Cong., 2d Sess.), it is recommended that subsection 503(c) be amended to read as follows (additional language underscored and language to be deleted stricken through):

"(c) Except as otherwise provided by law, nothing in this ~~section~~ title shall be construed as requiring the public disclosure of sensitive information relating to intelligence sources or methods or to persons engaged in monitoring scientific or technological developments for intelligence purposes."

It is further recommended that the congressional report accompanying this legislation include the following language with respect to subsection 503(c): "Section 503(c) makes clear that intelligence activities, initiatives and agreements do not come within the provisions of this title." This point also should be included as part of the Administration's position.

24 JUL 1978

Approved For Release 2004/10/28 : CIA-RDP81M00980R000700120027-3

FURTHER AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 501 OF H.R. 12598
AS PASSED BY THE SENATE ON 28 JUNE 1978

Section 501 of H.R. 12598 (as passed by the Senate on 28 June 1978) would amend the so-called "Case-Zablocki Act" (1 U.S.C. 112b), by requiring, among other things, that oral agreements be reduced to writing and thereafter reported to the Congress under the Act, and to require that no international agreements could be implemented or signed without the prior approval of the President or the Secretary of State.

These amendments are not intended to affect intelligence activities. To make this clear, section 501 of H.R. 12598 should be amended as follows:

1. Insert the following language to proposed subsection (a), immediately following the words "... the text of any oral agreement,..." in the proposed language to be added to existing section 112b of title 1 of the United States Code: "...other than agreements subject to the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, 50 U.S.C. 403, ..."

2. Insert the following language to proposed subparagraph (c)(1)(A) of section 112b of Title I of the United States Code, immediately following the language "... no international agreements ...": "..., other than agreements subject to the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, 50 U.S.C. 403, ..."

In further explanation of these proposed amendments to section 501 of H.R. 12598, the following report language is suggested:

"Subsections (a) and (c) contain language to the effect of making clear that sensitive intelligence activities, subject to the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended (50 U.S.C. 403), are not covered by these amendments to 1 U.S.C. 112b. This language reflects the view of the conferees that intelligence activities, insofar as these involve liaison with intelligence or security services of foreign governments--which are among the most sensitive of intelligence matters--should continue to be conducted and dealt with pursuant to existing statutory provisions. In other words, only insofar as intelligence activities result in international agreements under the terms of 1 U.S.C. 112b as presently codified will these activities be so reported. In the view of the conferees, this is appropriate and necessary, since any statutory requirements, such as those proposed by section 501, that could be construed to require additional formalization or dissemination of sensitive intelligence sources or methods, would have a substantial adverse effect on the Government's ability to conduct intelligence liaison activities and thereby obtain essential foreign intelligence."

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